

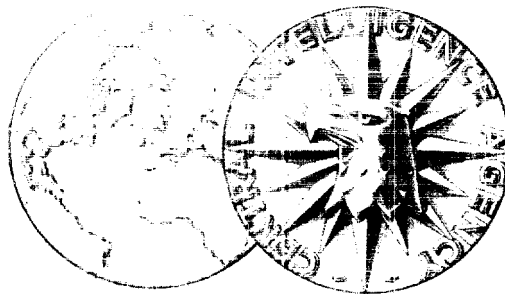
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Office <i>Director's Office</i>	
Date <i>1 May 1950</i>	

MAP RESEARCH BULLETIN



No. 15

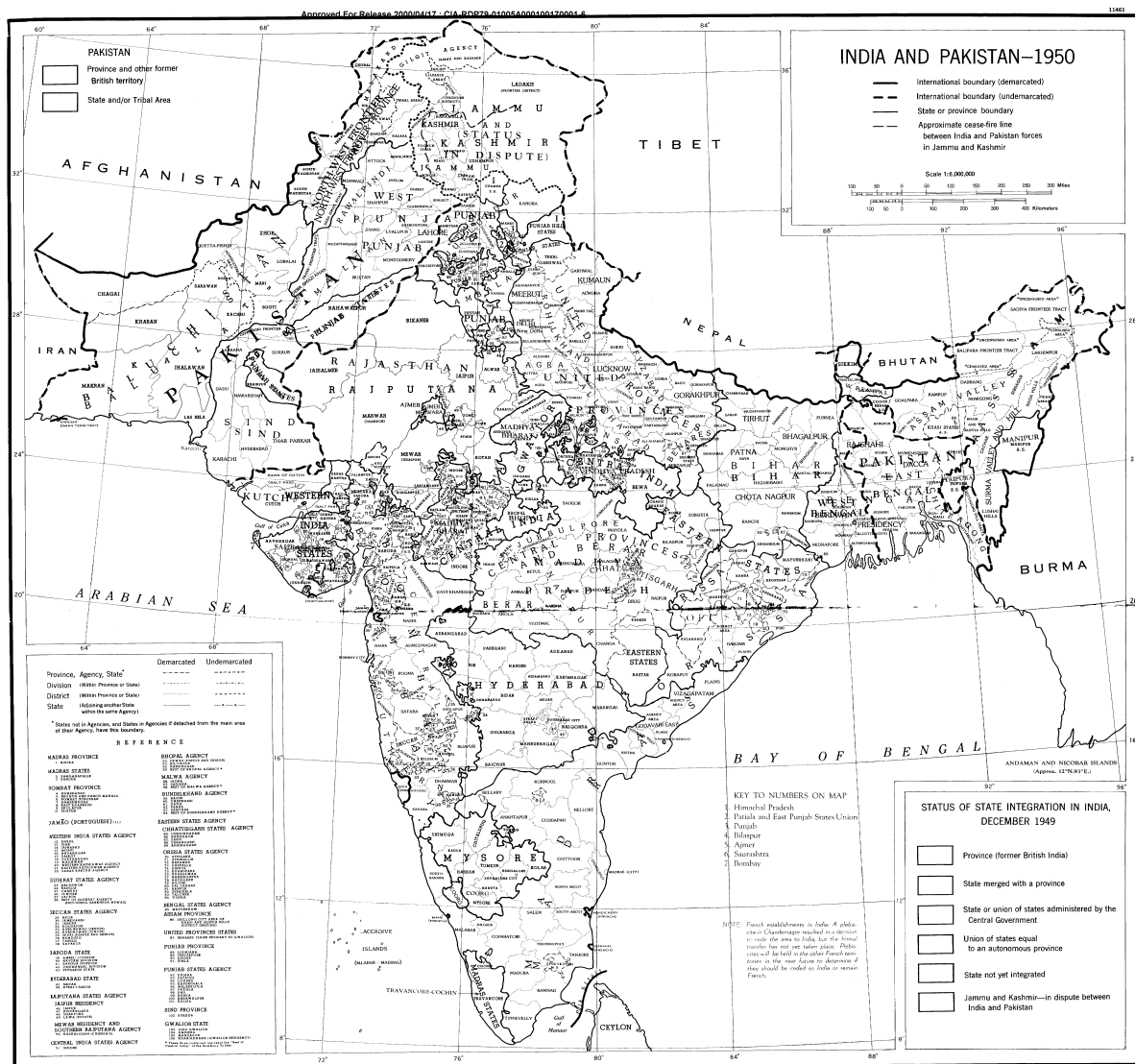
April 1950

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

APRIL 1950

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Note: This Bulletin has not been coordinated with the intelligence organizations of the Departments of State, Army, Navy, and the Air Force.

I. THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA, 1950

A. INTRODUCTION.

The government of the Republic of India was inaugurated on 26 January 1950. The new republic remains one of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, for at the meeting of Dominion prime ministers in April 1949 it was agreed that India could retain its full membership and accept the King as the symbolic head of the Commonwealth. India, with an area of about 1,220,000 square miles and a population of over 350,000,000, ranks among the larger independent countries of the world, being seventh in area and second in population.

The Constitution of India, which went into effect at the time the new government was inaugurated, declares that "India, that is Bharat,¹ shall be a Union of States." In a separate schedule attached to the constitution, the states are listed. These states in their present form are largely the result of territorial changes that have taken place since the partition of the Indian subcontinent between the Dominions of India and Pakistan in 1947. The changes in the major political units are summarized in the following table and are indicated on the accompanying map (CIA 11461).

1. Bharat is the Hindi word for India. Elsewhere throughout the English version of the constitution the country is referred to as India. Other place names used in this paper are the forms used in official Indian publications but have not been cleared with the BGN.

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Major Political Divisions of India as Effected by
Partition, State Integration, and the New Constitution¹

Pre-partition name	Present name	Area before integration of states (square miles)	Number of former states integrated into unit	Present area (square miles)
Ajmer-Merwara ²	Ajmer ³	2,400	--	2,400
Assam ²	Assam ⁴	54,9515	15	54,139
(Bengal ²	--	77,4425	--	--
(--	West Bengal ⁴	28,033	1	29,315
Bhopal ⁶	Bhopal ³	6,921	--	6,921
Bihar ²	Bihar ⁴	69,745	2	70,368
Bilaspur ⁶	Bilaspur ³	453	--	453
Bombay ²	Bombay ⁴	76,443	176	108,920
Coorg ²	Coorg ³	1,593	--	1,593
Delhi ²	Delhi ³	574	--	574
--	Himachal Pradesh ³	--	21	10,600
Hyderabad ⁶	Hyderabad ⁷	82,313	--	82,313
(Jammu and Kashmir ⁶)	(Jammu and Kashmir ⁷)	(In dispute between India and Pakistan)		
Central Provinces and Berar ²	Madhya Pradesh ⁴	98,575	15	130,323
Kutch (Cutch) ⁶	Kutch ³	8,461	--	8,461
--	Madhya Bharat ⁷	--	21 ⁸	46,767
Madras ²	Madras ⁴	126,166	3	127,768
Manipur ⁶	Manipur ³	8,620	--	8,620
Mysore ⁶	Mysore ⁷	29,458	--	29,458
Orissa ²	Orissa ⁴	32,198	24	59,869
--	Patiala and East Punjab States Union ⁷	--	8	10,099

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Pre-partition name	Present name	Area before integration of states (square miles)	Number of former states integrated into unit	Present area (square miles)
Punjab ²	--	99,089 ⁵	--	--
--	Punjab ⁴	37,043	3	37,413
--	Rajasthan ⁷	--	18	128,424 ⁹
--	Saurashtra ⁷	--	217	31,885
--	Travancore--			
	Cochin ⁷	--	2	9,155
Tripura ⁶	Tripura ³	4,116	--	4,116
United Provinces ²	Uttar			
	Pradesh ⁴	106,247	3	112,523
--	Vindhya			
	Pradesh ⁷	--	35	24,600
Andaman and Nicobar Is. ²	Andaman and Nicobar Is. ¹⁰	3,143	--	3,143

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Notes to Table

1. Area figures are unofficial and approximate only. In general, they are based on the data of the 1941 Census of India. These data differ from area figures based on the Indian Census of Agriculture.
2. Part of former British India.
3. Centrally administered state headed by a chief commissioner or lieutenant governor. Himachal Pradesh is a union of former states.
4. Present state headed by a governor. The present Indian State of Punjab was named East Punjab from the time of partition until the inauguration of the republic.
5. Area before partition between India and Pakistan. Most of the Sylhet district of Assam was allotted to Pakistan by the partition.
6. Former state that retains its geographical identity.
7. Present state headed by a rajpramukh. All of these states except Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, and Mysore are unions of two or more former states.
8. Includes Panth Piploda, a former chief commissioner's province under British rule.
9. According to an official announcement at the time of the inauguration of "Greater" Rajasthan, it is the largest administrative area of the country. According to the calculations made for this table it is second in rank, area-wise, to Madhya Pradesh.
10. Other centrally administered territory of India.

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14. TERRITORIAL CHANGES AFTER PARTITION.

Undivided India in the last period of British rule consisted of 17 provinces and nearly 600 princely states. The provinces were collectively referred to as British India. There were 11 autonomous provinces which had a considerable degree of self-government; and 6 provinces administered directly by the central government of India through chief commissioners. Each state had its own ruler whose relations with the British were regulated by special agreements. As a result of the partition, nine autonomous provinces (including three that were split between India and Pakistan) went to the Dominion of India, as well as five chief commissioners' provinces, and some 570 states.

The autonomous provinces formed the principal territorial base of the new dominion, but they lay in several parts of the country and, except for slender threads of territory, were separated from each other by states. The states varied greatly in size and, in many cases, individual states were made up of widely scattered territories. States possessed enclaves of territory within provinces and within other states. The resulting intricate administrative patchwork was a feudal survival somewhat similar to that of pre-Napoleonic Germany. One of the principal accomplishments of the Indian Government in the last two and a half years has been the transformation of this patchwork into a cloth of more even texture and greater uniformity. Former provinces and states have been changed into compact new states more nearly comparable in area than were the old. The process has not been completed, but it is far advanced.

Several state and province name changes have occurred since partition and more are in prospect. East Punjab, which was set up as a result of partition of the old Punjab Province has now dropped the descriptive part of its name and since the establishment of the Republic has become simply Punjab. Other new names are noted in the table and the text. A new name for Assam also appears to be under consideration.

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The process of integrating the states into the Union of India has consisted of two phases. In the first place, the rulers of the states signed instruments of accession giving the dominion government authority over the state in respect to defense, foreign affairs, and communications. In the second place, the political-administrative relationship of the state to the central government and to neighboring states and provinces has been defined, and at the same time efforts have been made to provide the states with representative forms of government.

In the working out of the second phase of integration, states were handled in four different ways: (1) states that were surrounded by or lay close to autonomous provinces were integrated into those provinces; (2) groups of states forming compact blocks of territory and having similar language and culture were formed into "united states," or state unions; (3) in a number of areas, local conditions were such that merger with a province or union with other states was impractical; such areas were taken over by the central government; and (4) finally, certain of the large and populous states were considered to be viable units, that is, units that from the standpoint of administration and economic conditions were able to carry on a separate existence as states of the new union without substantial alteration of boundaries.

1. States Integrated into Provinces.

The largest aggregate areas of former states integrated into provinces are now within the present boundaries of Orissa, Central Provinces and Berar (now named Madhya Pradesh), and Bombay. Scattered small states, however, were merged into other provinces. In all, about 240 states merged with provinces. Among the more important states were Kolhapur and Baroda, merged with Bombay Province; Mayurbhauj and Patna, merged with Orissa; Bastar, merged with Madhya Pradesh; Cooch-Bihar, merged with West Bengal; and Benares, merged with United Provinces (now named Uttar Pradesh).

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2. State Unions.

Approximately 320 former states have been grouped together to form seven new or united states. Himachal Pradesh, one of the new states, is administered by the central government, but it is intended that the other six shall have forms of self-government similar to those of the former autonomous provinces. With two exceptions, these new states lie in the western and north-western parts of the republic, where there were large, almost uninterrupted areas of states territory before partition. The largest of the united states in point of area is Rajasthan, which is composed of 18 former Rajputana states. Throughout most of the new state Rajasthani is the principal language. A number of the former states making up this union -- such as Udaipur (Mewar), Jodhpur, and Bikaner -- were large even before the merger. Rajasthan includes four states which, in the initial stages of integration, were grouped into a union called Matsya, which has since been abolished. A decision was made to divide the state of Sirohi between Rajasthani and Bombay. Sirohi lies in the border area between areas of Rajasthani and Gujarati speech. Detailed information regarding the new boundary has not been received.

In contrast with Rajasthan is Saurashtra, the union containing the greatest number of former states. It is made up of 217 of the former Western India States, which range from such medium-sized units as Junagadh and Nawagar, with an area of over 3,000 square miles each, down to numerous estates covering one square mile or less. Gujarati is the principal language of Saurashtra as well as of northern Bombay.

The areas of the former Punjab States and Punjab Hill States that were allotted to India by the partition have been grouped into two unions -- Himachal Pradesh (referred to above) and the Patiala and East Punjab States Union, composed of eight states. Southeast of Rajasthan lies Madhya Bharat, a union of 20 states, of which Gwalior and Indore were the most important. This union also includes Panth Piploda, a small area formerly administered by the British as a chief commissioner's province.

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In the hill country of central India, a region much less developed economically than the Ganges plain to the north, is a group of 35 states which has been formed into the new state of Vindhya Pradesh. Rewa was one of the more important states of this group.

In the far south, two fairly large states were combined to form the new state of Travancore-Cochin, which retains the names of both of its constituent parts.

3. Centrally Administered States.

States were placed in the centrally administered category for a variety of reasons. In general, the Indian central government had special interest in these states because: (1) they lay on the frontiers; (2) they did not possess within themselves sufficient resources for their own economic or political development; or (3) political or other conditions were such that it did not seem expedient to attempt to merge the states with larger units. Five former states placed in this category retain their geographic identity without change. These are Bhopal, Bilaspur, Kutch, Manipur, and Tripura. In addition, the following former British areas are still centrally administered: Ajmer-Merwara (now named Ajmer), Coorg, Delhi and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Himachal Pradesh, the union of 21 former Punjab Hill States, completes the list of centrally administered areas. In some cases, the central government took over the administration of a state as a preliminary step toward merger with a province. This happened in the cases of Rampur before its integration into Uttar Pradesh and of Cooch-Bihar before it was merged with West Bengal.

4. Viable States Retaining their Identity.

The three large states of Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, and Mysore were treated as viable units and at present (February 1950) retain their identity. Because of the dispute between Pakistan and India regarding the state of Jammu and Kashmir, and because of the plan to create linguistic units (discussed below), the future position of these states is still in some doubt. The ruler of Jammu and Kashmir acceded to the Dominion of India after the partition, although

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the majority of the inhabitants of the state are Moslem. The issue has been disputed between Pakistan and India and has been under consideration by various United Nations bodies for about two years. In the summer of 1949, a cease-fire line was established between Pakistan and India forces in Jammu and Kashmir. As a result, the western and northern sections of the state adjacent to Pakistan are under the de facto control of representatives of that dominion, and the remainder is under the control of the state government recognizing the authority of India.

Initially 19 states were considered as viable units and allowed individual representation in the constituent assembly which was to frame the constitution. With the exception of the three named above, and Bhopal (one of the centrally administered states), all of these states have since been integrated into provinces or state unions.

5. Border States.

Sikkim State, which lies athwart strategic routes into Tibet, and which has strong cultural ties with that country, is not a member of the Indian Union, although before partition the nature of its relations with the British placed it in about the same category as any other princely state. The ruler of Sikkim did not accede to India, and since 1947 the Government of India has conducted its relations with Sikkim through the Ministry of External Affairs rather than through the Ministry of States, which handles relations with the other states. An interim standstill agreement was signed which in effect gave India control over the foreign affairs, defense, and communications of Sikkim. Fearing impending disorders, the Government of India took over administration of the state in June 1949, but this is looked upon by Indian officials as only a temporary situation. There appears to be an intention to maintain Sikkim as a semi-independent state having special relations with India, but its final status is not settled.

Bhutan, although in somewhat the same category as Sikkim, was never an Indian state and is more independent of Indian control.

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In August 1949, a treaty was signed between India and Bhutan, in which it was agreed that the Government of India would handle the foreign affairs of Bhutan but would not interfere in internal affairs. India also agreed to grant a sum of 500,000 rupees annually to Bhutan and to return the Dewangiri tract, an area of about 32 square miles, to the state.

Nepal, situated between India and Tibet and lying to the west of Sikkim, is a completely independent kingdom.

C. CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION OF THE STATES.

According to constitutional provision, all of the principal units of India are now termed states. There are, nevertheless, three types of states that correspond in some degree to the categories existing under British rule. The nine former autonomous provinces retain their old form of government, and their relationship to the central government remains much the same as before the partition. The executive power in these states is vested in a governor appointed by the President of the Republic of India and the legislative power is vested in a governor and a legislature of one or two houses. In states having a two-house legislature, all of the members of the lower house and most of the members of the upper house are elected. All of the members of a single-house legislature are elected. The government is of a parliamentary type modeled somewhat after the government of the United Kingdom, with a ministry responsible to the legislature.

Six unions of states and three viable states are provided by the constitution with an executive branch headed by a rajpramukh (chief citizen). In the case of the state unions, the occupant of this office was determined by agreement at the time the union was set up. He is generally the former ruler of one of the principal states forming part of the union. The ruler of a viable state becomes the rajpramukh of his state. Thus, the Nizam of Hyderabad took the oath of office as rajpramukh at the time the Republic was inaugurated. Constitutional provision is made for legislatures and responsible government in these states similar to those for the former autonomous provinces.

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The constitution provides that the nine centrally administered states shall be under the authority of a chief commissioner or lieutenant governor appointed by the President or under the authority of a neighboring state if the President thinks proper. The parliament of the central government may provide by law for legislatures and courts in these states. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are not honored with the designation of "state." They are referred to in the constitution simply as a territory, although provision is made for their administration by the President through a chief commissioner.

D. COMPARISON OF PRESENT AREA PATTERN WITH THAT UNDER THE BRITISH RULE.

Although the changes in areas and boundaries have been far-reaching, enough of the former pattern is retained to be recognizable. Before 1947, the British government of India maintained relations with rulers of the states through a hierarchy of residents and political agents; the small and medium-sized states were grouped together in agencies for this purpose. Several of the state unions preserve the outlines of former agencies. Thus, Rajasthan is almost co-extensive with the old Rajputana Agency, Vindhya Pradesh is identical with one large block of territory and several outlying bits formerly under the Central India Agency, and Saurashtra includes a large part of the area at one time included in the Western India States Agency. On the other hand, the scattered states that were under several former agencies have been distributed among a number of new units. The former Eastern States Agency is not recognizable in the present delineation of boundaries. Madhya Bharat includes portions of several former agencies. The Punjab States Agency has been divided among Pakistan and two new states of India.

Although the major dispersion of large territories under a single jurisdiction has been eliminated, numerous small enclaves still exist. The Patiala and East Punjab States Union still exhibits the wide scattering of territories characteristic of old India. Vindhya Pradesh possesses a number of enclaves in United Provinces

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and Madhya Bharat. Saurashtra and Bombay each have enclaves in the territory of the other. Representatives of Hyderabad and adjacent states have been negotiating for the exchange of territory to eliminate a large number of small enclaves.

E. PROPOSED LINGUISTIC DIVISIONS.

Plans are being considered for the partition and regrouping of states to form units corresponding to linguistic areas. Agitation for this kind of realignment has come mainly from southern and western India. A commission that investigated the question on behalf of the Government of India in 1948 recommended against the formation of linguistic units at that time on the grounds that it might lead to the disintegration of the new nation. Demands for the formation of linguistic units have continued, however, and the central government has agreed that a beginning should be made in the formation of such units. Provisions were inserted in the constitution empowering the parliament to admit new states to the Union of India, form new states from old ones, and otherwise alter the boundaries and areas of states. Hindi is declared to be the official language of the Union, a 15-year transition period being allowed during which Hindi will replace English for official purposes. State legislatures, however, are given authority to declare any regional language the official language of a state or portion of a state.

The State of Andhra may be the first linguistic unit to be formed in southern India. It would include the Telugu-speaking peoples. This state would be composed initially of the parts of Madras State lying north and northwest of the city of Madras. Plans were being rushed for the establishment of the state before the inauguration of the republic, but disagreements regarding the status of the city of Madras, the allocation of other areas, and apportionment of assets and liabilities between Andhra and the residual Madras State have forced a postponement of the natal date.

Additional linguistic states proposed for southern India are Tamilnad, Kerala, Karnataka, and Maharashtra. Tamilnad would be a state for the Tamil-speaking peoples and would comprise

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southeastern Madras. Kerala would include Travancore-Cochin and adjacent parts of west-coast Madras where Malayalam is the principal language. Karnataka would be a state for Kannada-speaking peoples and would embrace Mysore, Coorg, and adjacent parts of Madras, Bombay, and Hyderabad. Marathi would be the principal language of the proposed Maharashtra state, which would include the central portions of Bombay and sections of Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh. To the northwest, a separate unit has been proposed for peoples of Gujarati speech, which would probably combine northern Bombay, as presently constituted, and Saurashtra. Strong opposition has been expressed to some of these proposals, and their future is not certain.

F. FOREIGN ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIA AND THE BOUNDARIES WITH PAKISTAN.

Negotiations have been under way for some time between India and France regarding the French Establishments in India. In November 1949, a plebiscite was held in Chandernagor, in which a majority of the voters cast ballots in favor of joining India. Formal transfer of this area now awaits the signing and ratification of a treaty between the two countries. In early February 1950, it was announced that agreement had been reached regarding the terms of plebiscites to be held in the remaining French possessions -- Pondichéry, Yanam, Karikal, and Mahé.

The only other territory on the Indian sub-continent now held by a foreign power is that comprising the three small Portuguese establishments of Goa, Damao, and Diu, all situated on or near the Arabian Sea. Although the Government of India has repeatedly made it clear that in its view all foreign possessions in India must be relinquished, there is no indication that the Portuguese Government is prepared to discuss the question at this time.

The Radcliffe Award of 1947 was intended to define the boundaries between India and Pakistan, but because of differing interpretations placed on the wording of the award, the two countries have not been able to come to agreement regarding the demarcation of the lines on the ground.

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Questions regarding the boundaries of the Pakistan Province of East Bengal are well on the way toward solution. A special tribunal, consisting of a Swedish judge as president and one member each from India and Pakistan, was appointed in October 1949 to make decisions regarding these boundaries. The tribunal held hearings in Calcutta and Dacca. The disputes involve four sections, two along the boundary between East Bengal and West Bengal and two along the boundary between East Bengal and Assam. In early February, the tribunal handed down its decision, favoring India in some cases and Pakistan in others. There are also some disagreements regarding the boundary between Pakistan's West Punjab and India's Punjab.

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II. NOTE REGARDING PAKISTAN

The accompanying map (CIA 11461) shows the political-administrative divisions of Pakistan as well as of India. There have been comparatively few changes in the territorial structure of Pakistan since it was set up as a Dominion of the Commonwealth in August 1947. The structure remains much as it was under British rule.

The following is a list of the principal divisions of Pakistan. The provinces are former British territory, but large areas of state and tribal territory also lie within the boundaries of several of the provinces. Names of small states and tribes are not included.

Provinces

Baluchistan
East Bengal (including the portion of Sylhet district,
formerly in Assam, allotted to Pakistan)
North West Frontier Province
Sind
West Punjab

Principal states

Baluchistan states

Kalat
Kharan
Las Bela
Makran

States of the former Punjab States Agency

Bahawalpur
Khairpur

North-West Frontier states

Dir
Swat
Chitral

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ERRATA: MAP CIA 11461

1. Panth Piploda (indicated by red numeral 5) is shown as part of Ajmer. It should be shown as part of Madhya Baharat.
2. Cooch Behar is shown as integrated into Assam. It was officially announced that this state was to be merged with West Bengal effective 1 January 1950. The state is treated as part of West Bengal in the first article of the Bulletin.
3. The name United Provinces has been changed to Uttar Pradesh.

A revised edition of this map will be published in the near future.

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III. NEW NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY MAP OF AFRICA

A new map entitled Africa and the Arabian Peninsula, at 1:12,000,000, was distributed by the National Geographic Society with the March 1950 issue of the National Geographic Magazine. In addition to Africa and the Arabian Peninsula, the map shows in almost as great detail the countries of southern Europe and the Near and Middle East.

The 1950 map is not a revision of the one issued by the society in 1943 but an entirely new map compiled directly from source materials. The Chamberlin Trimetric projection has been used on the 1950 map. This projection distorts the shape of the continent less and has a smaller scale error than the azimuthal equal-area projection used on the 1943 map.

Three printings of the new map have been made as of March 1950, and at least one more printing, on linen, is to be made. Since the printing number is not indicated on the maps, it is difficult to assess the relative accuracy of any single copy without thorough examination. The second printing may be distinguished from the first by the following corrections: (1) Bubiyan Island is shown as administratively a part of Kuwait; (2) in Eritrea, the railroad westward from Massaua is shown as terminating at Agordat; and (3) the railroad in Angola extending eastward from Mossâmedes is continued through São de Bandeira to Chibia. The only differences between the second and third printings are the addition of a statement to the effect that the sovereignty of the coastal area of Trucial Oman is undefined and the deletion of the railroad from Ridotta Capuzzo to Tobruch.

Since this new map will be widely distributed, it seems advisable that errors still remaining on the second and third printings of the map be pointed out to potential users in US Government Agencies. A list of the more important changes that should be made on the map is given below.

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General Criticism

1. The representation of the British Commonwealth territories in Africa would be improved by the use of a distinguishing color for the Union of South Africa and its dependency South West Africa. This would set off the Dominion of South Africa from the British territories administered from London.

2. Although internal administrative boundaries are available for nearly all areas, they are shown only for certain areas.

3. The chotts plotted in French North Africa are not all dry salt lakes. Some contain water throughout the entire year; others are dry only during the summer months.

4. Many of the "roads" shown on the map are actually tracks; the term "principal land routes" would have described them more accurately.

5. The arbitrary selection of airfields distorts the pattern somewhat.

6. Many railroads have been omitted from the map. Omissions of important mainline extensions and branch lines are noted specifically under the various countries. Lines to be omitted from the map are similarly noted.

Specific Corrections

A. Africa:

1. French Morocco

- a. The railroad from Souk el Arba du Rharr to Ain Aiche should be omitted

2. Algeria

- a. Extend railroad east from Tiaret to Burdeau
- b. Add railroad from north of M. Raier on the Biskra - Touggourt line to El Oued
- c. Delete Sidi Bel Abbes-Mascara-Prevost Paradol (near Tiaret) railroad
- d. Delete railroad extending due south from Relizane
- e. Delete Orleansville-Tenes railroad
- f. Delete Cherchel-Marengo (west of Blida) railroad
- g. Delete railroad from Dellys south to the Algiers-Tizi Ouzou line
- h. Delete railroad from Aumale north to main line

3. Tunisia

- a. Railroad from Tunis east to the Bon Peninsula should terminate at Henchir-Lebna, not Kelibia

4. Libya

- a. Delete railroad from Tobruk to Capuzzo

5. Dahomey

- a. Delete proposed Pobe-Zagnanado railroad

6. Mozambique

- a. Add railroad from Lourenco Marques to Villa Luiza
- b. Extend railroad from Entre Rios to Cuamba¹
- c. Add railroad from Nacala to Monapo
- d. Railroad from Dona Ana to Tete should be shown as completed; only 196 kilometers from Entroncamento to Tete open for traffic¹

1. Notice of the completion of railroad was received too late to be incorporated in first three printings of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula.

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- e. Delete railroad from Chicomo to Inharrime
- f. Delete railroad from Villa Fontes to Marromeu

7. Union of South Africa

- a. Add railroad from Port Nolloth inland for 5 miles
- b. Delete railroad northwestward from Ookiep

B. Asia

1. Turkey

- a. Add railroad east from Palu to Genç, approximately halfway between Palu and Muş
- b. Add railroad from Mardin south to main line
- c. Add railroad from Tire north to Odemis branch
- d. Add railroad from Burdur northeast to main line
- e. Add railroad from Isparta northeast to main line

2. Syria

- a. Add branch line from Izra to Es Suweida

3. Iraq

- a. Add Ain Zalah oil field
- b. Qaiyarah oil field should be named as well as shown by a symbol

4. Kuwait

- a. Add oil pipeline from Burgan oil field to Mina el Ahmadi

C. Europe

1. Spain-Portugal

- a. Add road from Beja, Portugal, to Seville, Spain

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- b. The road from Coimbra, Portugal, to Seville, Spain should run directly from Guarda, Portugal, to Ciudad Rodrigo, Spain

2. France

- a. Railroad line should run from Lourdes to Dax, north of Bayonne, not from Lourdes to Bayonne
- b. Delete southern canal from Durance River toward Montpellier
- c. Add road from Toulouse to Bordeaux
- d. Add road from Grenoble northeast to Little Saint Bernard Pass

3. Romania

- a. Change Bucuresti to Bucuresti
- b. Add pipelines from Ploesti to Giurgiu
- c. Delete pipeline from Ploesti to Turnu to Severn

4. Albania

- a. Correct alignment of Albanian pipeline
- b. Add Korçe-Flórina (Greece) road
- c. Add Tirane-Skoplje (Yugoslavia) road

5. Greece

- a. Delete Komotini-Bulgaria-Edirne road
- b. Add Rocas Lárissa-Thessaloniki road
- c. Add Komotini-Alexandroupolis-Edirne road

6. USSR

- a. Add branch line from Feodosiya to Kerch
- b. Add branch line from Simferopol to Yevpatoriya
- c. Add a main-line connection from Grozny to Rostov-Makhachkala line
- d. Add important military highway from near Sukhumi through Klukhari to Stavropol

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IV. RAILROADS OF FRANCE AND FRENCH NORTH AFRICA

Lartilleux, H., "Géographie des Chemins de Fer Français;" Paris: Vol. 1, "La S.N.C.F.," (La Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Français), 1946; Vol. 2, "Réseaux Divers," 1948; Vol. 3, "Afrique du Nord," 1949; CIA Library Call No. 6M/6 655.2 .L3.

These three volumes are a part of the first series of "Géographie Universelle des Transports." When completed, the work is to be an accurate description of the means of transportation and communication in use throughout the world. The first series of volumes is devoted to railroads, the second will be devoted to roads, the third to air transportation, the fourth to maritime transportation and inland waterways, and the last to electrical power and telecommunications.

Volumes one and two in the railroad series cover continental France, and volume three covers French North Africa. Volume four, which covers the other French overseas colonies, has been published but is not yet available in Washington.

In volume one, the history of the French railroads operated by S.N.C.F. is briefly given. The lines in each section of the country are described generally in terms of history, technical features (equipment, profile, motive power), work planned or in progress and type of traffic. In addition, each important line is described in great detail and numerous large-scale monochrome maps cover important intersections. Multicolored sectional maps at 1:1,500,000 show four categories of railroad lines used for passenger and freight traffic, two categories of lines used solely for freight, and four categories of narrow-gauge lines and tramways. Base information includes hypsometric tints, hydrography, large cities classified according to population, and smaller towns of importance to railroads, e.g. junction points, termini. The sectional maps have been combined into a single-sheet edition which is also printed by Librairie Chaix (CIA Map Library Call No. 62821).

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The second volume of the series covers the railroads of France operated by companies other than the S.N.C.F., all of which are of secondary importance. Special emphasis is given to the municipal systems. Textual material, illustrations, and maps show these features in detail.

The history of the development of railroads in French North Africa, their present stage of development, and plans for the future are treated in great detail by both the maps and the text of volume three. This information represents a valuable contribution to the knowledge of French North Africa.

Three multicolored maps, at the scale of 1:3,000,000, show the lines that are in operation, those that have been abandoned, and those that are either projected or under construction in French North Africa. Larger-scale monochrome maps, ranging in scale from 1:100,000 to 1:1,000,000, cover sections of the lines that are unusual because of alignment, branch lines, or facilities. Routes and facilities within the larger urban areas are shown at scales from 1:30,000 to 1:100,000.

The text by Lartilleux provides a detailed description of the main lines, but for the branch lines only the terminal cities are given. Branches serving mines are not all mentioned in the text, but are shown on the accompanying maps. Ownership and gauge are indicated for nearly all lines in operation. In neither the textual discussion of abandoned lines nor in the map legends is it clear whether the tracks have been taken up or merely abandoned. Furthermore, there are a few discrepancies between the multi-colored and monochrome maps; in such cases it is necessary to rely on the text rather than the maps. Profiles and illustrations of facilities are included for some sections of the main lines.

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